

ZAKUSILO, V.I.

New design of contact transmitters used in electric copying
machines. Stan. 1 instr. 28 no.5:35-36 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Machine tools--Attachments)

ZAKUSILO, V.I.

Dial devices used in precision recording of displacements of
carriages. Stan. 1 instr. 30 no.1:28-29 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Machine tools) (Measuring instruments)

ZAKUSILO, V.I.

Reducing gears with advancing couplings. Stan. 1 instr. 29
no.7:36-37 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Gearing)

ZAKUSIN, D. S.

Guidebook to the cotton pavilion Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1954. 53 p.

ZAKUSIN, D. S.

USSR/Agriculture - Farm organization

Card 1/1 : Pub. 77 - 10/21

Authors : Zakusin, D. S.

Title : "Factories" of grain, meat and vegetables.

Periodical : Nauka i zhizn' 21/9, 25-26, Sep 1954

Abstract : A description is given of the pavilion called the Collective-Farm Pavilion. This exhibit was aimed to give a representation of the organization and operation of model collective farms and the role they play in the general economy of the country. Illustrations.

Institution :

Submitted :

ZAKUSIN, D.S.

Turkmen S.S.R. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 7 no.11:34-35 N '57.

(MIRA 10:11)

1. Glavnyy metodist pavil'ona "Turkmenskaya SSR" Vsesoyuznoy sel'sko-khozyaystvennoy vystavki.

(Turkmenistan--Agriculture)

ZAKHAROV, V.V., prof.

New trends in modern pharmacology. Sov. med. 27 no.10:7-12
0 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.

Change in the reflex time by the action of some asphyxiating and irritating gases on the organism. V. V. Zakusov. *Iz Physiol.* (U. S. S. R.) 23, 763-71 (1937). *Chim. Zentr.* 1938, II, 2367. -CO, even in very small amounts, ($1/4$ the lethal dose), produces a definite change in the reflex time. This is due to a change in the excitability of the central nervous system, caused by the toxic anoxia. The same results are obtained by a slight venosection, which causes anemic anoxia for a brief period. With HCN and H₂S, which produce a histotoxic anoxia, a change in the reflex time is obtained only with relatively large doses, amounting to about half the lethal doses. In order to exclude the influence of the stimulating action of these gases, the effects of NH₃ and HCl on the reflex time were investigated. It was found that a change in the reflex time was observed only when the exptl. animals breathed the gases in amounts, which could not possibly be tolerated by man. Expts. with HCN and KCN indicated that even after serious poisoning, the excitability of the central nervous system was rapidly restored; this indicates a rapid detoxication and elimination of the cyanide.

M. G. Moore

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

15 ^A ZAKUSCU, V. V.

11 H

The local anesthetic action of some derivatives of tropine and tropidine. V. V. Sakukov. *J. Physiol. (U.S.S.R.)* 24, 1164-65 (1938). (*Sov. Zhur.* 1938, 1, 1412).—The anesthetic action of compounds (I), conocondamine (II), cono-*carpine* (III) (the 1st ester of N-hydroxyethyltropinotropidine (IV)), cono-*carine* (V) (the phenylurethan of IV) and amino-*benzyltropine* (VI) was tested on various materials, including the cornea of rabbits, the skin of frogs and rabbits, femoral nerve of rabbits and the sciatic nerve of frogs. All the compds. studied showed a more or less pronounced anesthetic action, differences between the compds. being apparent as regards the various kinds of anesthesia. Infiltration anesthesia was produced by all the compds. tested, as was also surface anesthesia (with the exception of III). Anesthesia due to loss of nerve conduction was produced only by VI, V and III. The toxicity of VI, I and II is greater than that of cocaine; that of the other preps. is less. III increased the blood pressure, while I, II and V produced first a reduction in blood pressure and then an increase. M. G. Moore

M. G. Moore

A 30:31 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																									
PROPERTY INDEX													PROCESSING INDEX												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<p>CA</p> <p>114</p> <p>The effect of stimulation of the sinus carotus on the renal circulation of the blood. V. V. Zakharov. <i>J. Physiol.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 25, 500-73 (1968); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1930, 1, 4403.—Measurements of the renal vol. and the blood pressure of decerebrate cats showed in general a reflexor contraction of the renal vessels together with a general hypertonia after stimulation of the sinus carotus with acetylcholine and CO₂. The opposite effect was observed after stimulation with nicotine. In a few cases the reaction was the reverse of the normal one. M. G. M.</p>																									
<p>ASB-35A METEOROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Changes in the impulse-summation capacity of the central nervous system under the influence of some narcotics and analgesics. V. V. Zakharenko. *Perussol. i Toksiol.* 3, No. 6, 4-10(1960). — Such changes offer a very early indication of functional state under the influence of poisons, whether depressants or stimulants of the nervous system. Data are presented for chloral hydrate, urethan, Medinal, MgSO₄, morphine and strychnine.

Julian F. Smith

114

ASAC 154 METEOROLOGICAL ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFICATION

11H

Importance of N. P. Kravkov's ideas in contemporary Russian pharmacology. V. V. Zakusov, A. I. Kuznetsov, M. P. Nikolayev, and B. S. Shilyurin. *Parazitol. i Tikhel.* 7, No. 6, 3-16 (1911). Historical and biographical

Julian P. Smith

ASB-51A DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

11H

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Influence of some analgetics on the Sechenov inhibition.
V. V. Zakharenko. Farmakol. i Toksikol. 8, No. 5, 34
(1965). -Pentamethylenetetrazole (corazole, I), cor-
amine (II), PhC(NH₂)Me₂ sulfate (phenamine, III),
and strychnine (IV) may weaken, but do not halt, the
Sechenov inhibition of cerebral stimuli in the central ner-
vous system by cryst. NaCl. Neither does cryst.
NaCl halt convulsions caused by I, II, III, or IV. Inac-
tivity of I, II, III, and IV toward the Sechenov inhibition
is attributed to excessive stimulation of the thalamic
centers of pain sensitivity. The tests were made with
frogs, using 50-100% of the convulsion-inducing dose
of I, II, or IV. The dose of III, which does not cause con-
vulsions in frogs, was 7% of the lethal dose. J. F. S.

ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECOND HALF ONLY CDE

SECTIONS

SECTION ONE ONLY ABC

ZAKUSOV, V. V.

"Role of the Sympathetic Nervous System in Changes of Subordination Conditions
of the Central Nervous System under the Action of Morphine"

Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya, No 1, 1946

CM

11H

Action of certain substances with narcotic and stimulating action on the subsequent discharges as a result of stimulation of afferent and pyramidal (descending) fibers. V. V. Zakusov. (1st Pavlov Med. Inst., Leningrad). *Fiziol. Zhur.* (J. Physiol.) 36, 181-90 (1950).—Application of rapidly interrupted d.c. to the afferent (by means of chlorinated Ag electrodes) and pyramidal (by means of Pt electrodes) fibers of rabbits with administration of the various drugs, showed that: at low doses (0.1 g./kg.) urethan weakens and shortens the subsequent discharges to a greater extent after stimulation of the afferent fibers than that of the pyramidal ones; at larger doses the difference vanishes. Subtoxic level of scopolamine affects only the subsequent discharges resulting from stimulation of the pyramidal fibers and has no effect on the results with stimulation of afferent fibers. Strychnine and corazole enhance and lengthen the discharges in both instances, strychnine being more effective with "afferent" stimulation. Hence, narcotics depress excitation processes in the central nervous system caused by external stimuli, while analeptics sustain them. G. M. Kosolapoff

ZAKUSOV, V.V.

NIKOLAYEV, A.P., otvetstvennyy redaktor; CHERNIGOVSKIY, V.N.;
ZAKUSOV, V.V.; BELOSHAPKO, P.A.

[Anesthesia in childbirth; transactions of the Leningrad
conference January 29-31, 1951] Obezbolivanie v rodakh;
trudy konferentsii v g. Leningrade 29-31 ianvaria 1951 g.
Otvetstvennyy redaktor A.P.Nikolaev. Chleny redaktsionnoi
kollegii: V.N.Chernigovskii, V.V.Zakusov, P.A.Beloshapko.
Moskva, 1952. 179 p. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Anesthesia in obstetrics) (Childbirth--Psychology)

ZAKUSOV, V.V., professor; POSKALENKO, A.N., redaktor.

[Pharmacology of the nervous system] *Farmakologiya nervnoi sistemy*. Leningrad. Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1953. 256 p. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen ANS SSSR (for Zakusov)
(Pharmacology)

ZAKUSOV, V.V.

USSR/Medicine - Pharmacophysiology

FD-850

Card 1/1 Pub.30 - 1/18

Author : Zakusov, V. V.

Title : The effect of certain medicinal substances on the transmission of impulses from the vagus nerves to the heart during experimental myocarditis

Periodical : Farm. i toks., 17, 3-9, Jul/Aug 54

Abstract : The transmission of stimulation from the vagus nerves to the heart during myocarditis is generally strongly impeded and often completely interrupted. Barbamyl, novocain, and sparteine suppress the transmission of stimulation from the vagus nerves to the heart less during myocarditis than they do under normal conditions. Prozerine facilitates the transmission of impulses from the vagus nerves to the heart not only in healthy animals, but in isolated instances also in those suffering from myocarditis. The experiments are illustrated by 13 electrocardiograms and the results are presented in two tables. Two Soviet references and two non-Soviet references are cited.

Institution : The Chair of Pharmacology of the 1st Leningrad Medical Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov

Submitted : --

ZAKUSOV, V. V.
USSR/Medicine - Pharmacology

FD-1918

Card 1/1 Pub. 38-17/18

Author : Zakusov, V. V.; Kovalev, G. V.

Title : ~~USSR/Medicine - Pharmacology~~
Mikhail Petrovich Nikolayev (Commemorating Fifth Year Since His Death)
(necrology)

Periodical : Farm. i. toks., 17, 59-60, Nov/Dec 1954

Abstract : Describes life and work of M. P. Nikolayev, an outstanding USSR pharmacol-
ogist and toxicologist who was active in establishing the journal
"Farmacologiya i Toksikologiya".

Institution:

Submitted :

ZAKUSOV, V. (Prof.)

"Present-Day Problems of Pharmacology," Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, Vol. 18, No. 51,
p 2, 1955.

Summary of Article-W-31468, 26 Sept 1955.

ZAKUSOV, V.V., professor; IVANOVA, Z.N.; KHARKOVICH, D.A. (Leningrad)

Ganglionic effect of certain hypnotics. Klin. med. 33 no.9:3-5 S
'55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.
V.V. Zakusov)i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.
Pavlova.

(HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES, effects
ganglion-blocking)

ZAKUSOV, V.V.

Dilators of coronary vessels; experimental research. Ter. arkh.
35 no.4:3-13 Ap'63 (MIRA 47:1)

1. Iz Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR. Deystvi-
tel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.

ZAKUSOV, V.V.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/3 Physiology March 57

1342. ZAKUSOV V.V., SPLAVA E.A. and ULJANOVA O.V. Inst. of Pharmacol. and Chemotherap., Acad. of Med. Scis, Moscow, USSR. *Effect of cardiac glycosides on the transmission of impulses from the vagi to the heart in experimental myocarditis (Russian text) PROC.XX INTERNAT. PHYSIOL. CONGRESS (Brussels) 1956, July 30th-August 4th (988-996)

As demonstrated by previous investigations (Zakussov and co-workers) the influence of many pharmacological agents on the transmission of impulses from the vagi to the heart in conditions of myocarditis shows unusual features. Studies of the effects of cardiac glycosides on the transmission in myocarditis were carried out on cats under urethan anaesthesia, or on decerebrate animals. Cardiac action was registered by ECG or mechanography. The condition of myocarditis was reproduced by i.v. injections of theophylline and adrenaline. It was established that the glycosides of Digitalis, Adonis, Convallaria and Strophanthus facilitate, in the condition of experimental myocarditis, the transmission of impulses from the vagi to the heart, while, in normal conditions, these glycosides hamper this transmission. A special analysis has shown that the disturbance in the transmission of impulses from the vagi to the heart in myocarditis is due to lesion of

E-5368

1342 CONT

the intramural ganglia of the vagi in the heart. Consequently, the difference in the effect of the glycosides on the conduction of stimuli in normal conditions and in the condition of myocarditis is dependent upon their action on these ganglia. As conduction of stimuli in the ganglion is effected by the participation of ACh, the influence of glycosides on the cardiac action of ACh in respect of the heart was studied. It was found that under normal conditions the glycosides weaken the action of ACh in respect of rhythm; in conditions of myocarditis the cardiac glycosides, in the same dosage, do not weaken the action of ACh and may even enhance it. Furthermore, Zakussov's laboratory found that in the process of blocking the transmission of impulses in the superior cervical ganglion, the ATP content of the ganglion declines sharply. Taking into consideration the above facts concerning the synaptic transmission and the findings in respect of ATP, further investigations were made concerning the influence of ATP on the transmission of impulses from the vagi to the heart, while hampered by cardiac glycosides, and in conditions of myocarditis. It was found that ATP can restore to normal the disturbed transmission of impulses from the vagi to the heart, caused by cardiac glycosides, as well as in conditions of experimental myocarditis.

ANICHKOV, S.V.; ZAKUSOV, V.V.

Present status and prospects of pharmacological research. Vest. AMN
SSSR 11 no.1:14-20 '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.(for Anichkov and Zakusov)
(RESEARCH
med., on pharmacol. in Russia)
(PHARMACOLOGY
research, in Russia)

ZAKUSOV, V.V., professor; KAVERINA, N.V.

Pharmacology of coronary circulation. Sov.med. 20 no.10:3-8 0 '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. 2. Deyatvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Zakusov)

(HEART, blood supply

eff. of vasomotor drugs on coronary vessels)

(VASOMOTOR DRUGS, eff.

on coronary vessels)

ZAKUSOV, Vasil'y Vasil'yevich

ZAKUSOV, Vasil'y Vasil'yevich; HENYUMOV, O.M., red.; GUBIN, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Achievements of modern pharmacology] Uspekhi sovremennoi
farmakologii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1957. 32 p. (Vsesoiuznoe
obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii.
Ser.8, no.49) (MIRA 11:1)

1. Deyatvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Zakusov).
(PHARMACOLOGY)

2.94.06.50.1, 2.0.
ZAKUSOV, V.V.; PONOMAREV, G.A., prof.

Course of the development of Soviet pharmacology. Vest. AMN SSSR
12 no.6:30-39 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Zakusov)
(PHARMACOLOGY
in Russia)

ZAKUSOV, Y.V.; SPALVA, Ye.A.; UL'YANOVA, O.V.

Effect of cardiac glycosides on transfer of impulses from the vagus nerve to the heart in experimental myocarditis. *Farm.i toks.* 20 no.1:13-17 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR i Kafedra farmakologii 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P. Pavlova

(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES, effects,

on vagal impulse transfer to heart in exper. myocarditis (Rus))

(NERVES, VAGUS, effect of drugs on, cardiac glycosides, on transfer of vagal impulses to heart in exper. myocarditis (Rus))

(MYOCARDITIS, experimental, eff. of cardiac glycosides on transfer of vagal impulses to heart (Rus))

ZAKUSOV, V.V.

Pharmacological problems at the Twentieth International Congress of
Physiologists. Farm. i toks. 20 no.2:89-90 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(PHARMACOLOGY)

V

COUNTRY : USSR-
 CATEGORY : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Cardiovascular
 Agents
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 4573
 AUTHOR : Zakusov, V. V.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : On the Mechanism of Bradycardia under the Effect
 of Veratrum Alkaloids.
 ORIG. PUB. : Byul. eksperim. biol. i med., 1957, 44, No 10,
 64-67
 ABSTRACT : Experiments were conducted on the hearts of
 white rats and cats isolated according to Lan-
 gendorff's method. A solution of a mixture of
 Veratrum alkaloids (VA) was used. Their influence
 on the frequency of contractions and ability to
 induce arrest of the isolated heart during pri-
 mary perfusion, as well as after perfusion, with
 ganglionic blocking agents, was studied. The ex-
 periments showed that during blockade of the
 transmission of impulses in the cardiac ganglia

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : V
CATEGORY :
ARS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 4573
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : local reflexes. The local reflexes in the heart
cont'd. may occur not only under the influence of VA but
also under the effect of cardiac glycosides.--
G. N. Artemenko

CARD: 3/3

CONCLUSIONS

ability to the development of collateral circulation and the restoration of normal blood pressure and electrocardiogram.

As certain pharmacologic derivatives were found to be effective in the treatment of the coronary circulation, M. J. Ledwinsky of our laboratory undertook to study the influence of these derivatives on the reflexes which arise when the intracardiac circulation is restricted. Experiments with clamping of the descending branch of the left coronary artery have shown that arising reflex changes of the systemic arterial blood pressure and of the electrocardiogram can be prevented by chloroquine and reserpine, i. e., by drugs which inhibit the autonomic system.

Specifically isopropyl-1-methylphenamine. The lower phenamine derivatives are effective in relief changes of the systemic arterial blood pressure which arise after injection into the carotides of adrenaline, vasopressin and blood serum.

Thus it would appear, that the phenamine derivatives present definite marked effects which are capable of influencing the coronary circulation favourably in cases when it begins to fail.

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which it begins to fall.

In a former paper, on the potency of serum from hypophysectomized rats, we demonstrated to affect no significant difference to that of normal rats (Zamarchi, Casarini, 1968). This fact made it necessary to admit, either, that dihydropyridine of serum was not the expression of or neurohypophyseal hormones content, or that hypophysectomized rats possess these principles as the serum in equal proportion to normal, but that this play of elaboration could be the hypothalamus itself.

could be the hypothalamic nuclei. Hawley (1951) and Corvino (1952) have shown that substances different from oxytocin, capable of contracting isolated uterus, may rise in rat uterus. This work has not been repeated, though the action of pituitary extracts, whether or not the substance which is the hypothalamus, on the isolated uterus is well known. The former paper corresponds to oxytocin. The former paper had demonstrated that oxytocin may make the uterine activity of serum disappear completely, when the isolated uterus, subcutaneously, was bathed with atropine and thioridazine. In Takeda's isolated uterus, sub-

COURSE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, RICHARD ALTON

Abstracts from the F
6-15 Apr 1959.

Zakharov, V. V. Influence of certain pharmacological derivatives on the nervous thalamus. (Inst. Pharmacol. Chemistry, USSR Acad. Med. Sc., Moscow; U. S. S. R.)

Due to the high incidence of disease connected with disorders of the coronary circulation search for drugs that could influence favourably the circulation within the heart muscle becomes one of the most pressing problems of modern pharmacology.

pressing problem of modern pharmacology. As a result of investigation of a great number of pharmacologic derivatives, N.V. Kaverina et al. of our laboratory has found that the use of such an especially clear model as the α -chloro- β -hydroxy acid (α -chloro- β -hydroxybutyric acid, α -C-HB) (Fig. 1) makes it possible to determine considerably the volume of coronary bloodflow and to prevent the coronary spasm caused by phorbol in experimental animals. It is known that phorbol is a substance which acts on coronary dilators, characteristic dose-effect curves, and the phorbol derivative does not affect the systemic arterial blood pressure level. As to the intensity of an active interaction of α -C-HB with the phorbol, it is the same as the coronary circulation blockade caused by phorbol. The α -C-HB is a substance which has a positive effect on the coronary bloodflow, it is not a phorbol derivative, and therefore it does not have the phorbol effect.

for blood.
Studies of oxygen consumption by myocardium under the influence of chlorzestron made at our laboratory by I. E. Kisin, have shown that the increase of the coronary circulation rate produced by chlorzestron is not accompanied by increase in oxygen consumption by the heart muscle, which is caused by the influence of rather small amounts like papaverine, nifedipine.

According to A. A. Mikhlin of our laboratory, chlorzestron is a very effective experimental myocardial infarction com-

BULYGIN, I.A., red.; ZAKUSOV, V.V., red.; KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya., red.; MUZYKANTOV, V.A., red.; TURPAYEV, T.M., red.; CHERKASOVA, L.S., red.; CHERNIGOVSKIY, V.N., red.; SHADURSKIY, K.S., red.; SHIDLOVSKIY, V.A., red.; SHIK, L.L., red.; MUZYKANTOV, V.A., red.; BELEN'KAYA, I.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Summaries of reports] Tezisy dokladov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.1. [Abstracts of reports in section meetings; physiology] Tezisy dokladov na sektionnykh zasedaniyakh; fiziologiya. 1959. 432 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo fiziologov, biokhimikov i farmakologov. 9. s"yezd. 2. Kafedra fiziologii Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M.Sechenova (for Shidlovskiy). (PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETIES)

NESTEROV, A.I. (Moskva); TUSHINSKIY, M.D. (Leningrad); GOREV, N.N. (Kiyev);
 DOLGO-SABUROV, B.A. (Leningrad); ZAKUSOV, V.V. (Moskva); MUROMTSEV, S.N.
 (Moskva); CHUDAKOV, M.P. (Moskva); ZHDANOV, V.M., prof. (Moskva);
 NEGOVSKIY, V.A., prof. (Moskva); BIRYUKOV, D.A. (Leningrad);
 LITVINOV, N.N., prof. (Moskva); SOKOLOVA-PONOMAREVA, O.D. (Moskva);
 KUPALOV, P.S. (Leningrad); BATKIS, G.A. (Moskva); KOSYAKOV, P.N.,
 prof. (Moskva); SHMELEV, N.A. (Moskva); BUSALOV, A.A., prof.
 (Moskva); MOLCHANOVA, O.P. (Moskva); STRASHUN, I.D.; BLOKHIN, N.N.
 (Moskva); PREOBRAZHENSKIY, B.S. (Moskva); VISHNEVSKIY, A.A. (Moskva);
 CHERNIGOVSKIY, V.N. (Moskva); PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik (Leningrad);
 MYASHNIKOV, A.L. (Moskva); VINOGRADOV, V.N. (Moskva); MAYEVSKIY, V.I.;
 DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V. (Moskva); IOFFE, V.I. (Moskva); KURASHOV, S.V.;
 ANOKHIN, P.K. (Moskva); BOGDANOV, I.D. (Kiyev); ZIL'BER, L.A.
 (Moskva); BRONOVITSKIY, A.Yu.; CHEBOTAREV, D.F., prof.

Debate on the address by Professor V.V. Parin, academician
 secretary of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.;
 abridged comments by members of the Academy of Medicine and
 the directors of institutes. Vest.AMN SSSR 14 no.8:19-31
 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyye chleny AMN SSSR (for Nesterov, Tushinskiy,
 Gorev, Zakusov, Kupalov, Strashun, Preobrazhenskiy, Vishnevskiy,
 Chernigovskiy, Myasnikov, Vinogradov, Anokhin, Zil'ber).
 (Continued on next card)

NESTEROV, A.I.---(continued) Card 2.

2. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for Dolgo-Saburov, Chumakov, Zhdanov, Biryukov, Sokolova-Ponomareva, Batkis, Shmelev, Molchanova, Blokhin, Ioffe, Bogdanov). 3. Direktor Instituta gerontologii AMN SSSR (for Gorev). 4. Direktor Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR (for Zakusov). 5. Daystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (VASKHNIL); direktor Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (for Murontsev). 6. Direktor Instituta po izucheniyu poliomiylita AMN SSSR (for Chumakov). 7. Direktor Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR (for Biryukov). 8. Direktor Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigieny AMN SSSR (for Litvinov). 9. Direktor Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (for Sokolova-Ponomareva). 10. Direktor Instituta virusologii AMN SSSR (for Kosyakov). 11. Direktor Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (Shmelev). 12. Direktor Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (for Busalov). 13. Direktor Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR (for Molchanova). 14. Direktor Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (for Blokhin). 15. Direktor Instituta khirurgii AMN SSSR (for Vishnevskiy).

NESTEROV, A.I.--- (continued) Card 3.

16. Direktor Instituta fiziologii AMN SSSR (for Chernigovskiy).
 17. Direktor Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (for Myasnikov). 18. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo izdatel'stva meditsinskoy literatury (for Mayevskiy). 19. Vitse-prezident AMN SSSR (for Davydovskiy).
 20. Ministr zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Kurashov). 21. Direktor Instituta infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR (for Bogdanov).
 22. Chlen-korrespondent AN BSSR: predsedatel' Uchenogo meditsinskogo soveta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya BSSR (for Bronovitskiy).
 23. Predsedatel' Uchenogo meditsinskogo soveta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR (for Chabotarev).
- (MEDICINE)

ANICHKOV, S.V., prof.; ZAKUSOV, V.V., prof.; BUSINOV, V.S.

Impressions from a trip to the U.S.A. Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.12:
42-53 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Anichkov, Zakusov). 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Businov).
(MEDICINE)

ZAKUSOV, V.V., prof.; PONOMAREV, G.A., prof.; DRUGOV, Yu.V.

Plan for the development of research in the field of pharmacology
and toxicology during the next seven years; 1959-65. Form. 1 tokn.
22 no.1:3-6 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Zakusov).
(PHARMACOLOGY,
in Russia, 7-year plan (Rus))

ZAKUSOV, V.V., prof.

"Selective action of medicinal substances on the central nervous system"; collection of articles edited by S.V. Anichkov. Reviewed by V.V. Zakusov. Farm.i toks. 22 no.6: 569-570 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (PHARMACOLOGY) (ANICHKOV, S.V.)

ZAKUSOV, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; CHISTYAKOVA, N.P., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Pharmacology] Farmakologiya. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry
Medgiz, 1960. 427 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Daystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Zakusov).
(PHARMACOLOGY)

ZAKUSOV, V.V.; KAVERINA, I.V.

Some aspects of the problem of the pharmacology of coronary circulation. Uch.sap.Inst.farm.i khimioter. AMN SSSR no.2:7-26 '60.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Laboratoriya chastnoy farmakologii.
(CORONARY VESSELS)

Za Kusov, Vasily Vdsil'yevich

AKHIEZER, Petr Puz'mich, Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR; Scientific Director, Institute of Surgery Iosel A. A. Vishnevskiy, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow; Head, Chair of Neurophysiology, First Moscow Medical Institute Iosel V. A. Bichonov, Moscow; Head, Laboratory of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Moscow - "Electroencephalographic correlates of cortical-subcortical interactions in the development of negative conditioned reflexes" (II)
 ASHATIAN, Zura Arutovich, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Active Member, Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR; Director, Laboratory of Physiology, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "The rise and localization of conditioned inhibition in the elements of the conditional reflex" (VI)
 KUPALOV, Petr Stepanovich, Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Head, Physiology Division, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Leningrad - "Normal and pathological neural processes in the higher divisions of the brain" (III)
 KUTISOV, V. O. (Probably Vladimir Stepanovich Rudakov), Corresponding Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Director, Institute of Higher Nervous Activity, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow; Head, Department of Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System, Institute of Neurophysiology, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "The reflection of the process of adaptation in the electroencephalogram during the formation of conditioned reflexes" (IV)
 SARGISOV, Leon Aleksandrovich, Lieutenant Colonel, Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Director, Institute of the Brain, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Current state on the structure and function of the human brain" (I)
 SIZOV, V. A. (Probably Vladimir Stepanovich Rudakov), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Corresponding Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Head, Chair of Psychiatry, Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians, Moscow - "Clinical and pathophysiological mechanisms in the development of transmissions and complications during the treatment of schizophrenia with psychotropic agents" (V)
 ZAKUSOV, Vasily Vdsil'yevich, Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Director, Institute of Pathology and Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow - "The effect of pharmacological agents on conditioned and unconditional reflexes" (III)

USSR (continued)

Report to be submitted for the 1960 Pavlovian Conference on Higher Nervous Activity, New York Academy of Sciences, New York, N. Y. 11-13 October 1960.

ZAKUSOV, V.V., prof.

Effect of pharmacological substances on the functional lability
of various links of the reflex arch. Vest.AMN SSSR 15 no.2:14-20
'60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR. Deyatvitel'nyy
chlen.AMN SSSR.

(REFLEXES)

ZAKUSOV, V.V.

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heart. Farm.i toks. 23 no.3:200-205 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut farmkologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.
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ZAKUSOV, V.V.; UL'YANOVA, O.V.

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49 no.1:75-78 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii (dir. - deystv. chlen
AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(AUTONOMIC DRUGS) (REFLEXES) (BLADDER)

ZAKUSOV, V.V.

"The influence of pharmacological agents on the coronary chemoreflexes."

Report submitted for the 1st Intl. Pharmacology Meeting
Stockholm, Sweden 22-25 Aug 1961.

Zakusov, V.V.

Principles of pharmacological action on the coronary chemoreflex.
Klin.med. no.10:82-87 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR. Deyat..
vitel'nyy oglen AMN SSSR.
(CORONARY VESSELS) (SEROTONIN) (INDOLE)

ZAKUSOV, V. V.

Effect of some phenothiazine derivatives on coronary circulation.
Acta physiol. hung. 20 no.3:305-309 '61.

1. Institut Farmakologii i Khimioterapii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(CORONARY VESSELS pharmacol)
(PHENOTHIAZINES pharmacol)

ZAKUSOV, V.V.,

"On some serotonin antagonists."

Report submitted, but not presented at the 22nd International
Congress of Physiological Sciences.
Leiden, the Netherlands 10-17 Sep 1962

ZAKUSOV, V. V.

* The Influence of Vasodilatory Substances on the Coronary Circulation under Pathological Conditions.*

paper presented at the Second Hungarian Conference on Therapy and Pharmacological Research, Budapest, Hungary, 2-7 Oct 62

USSR Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy, Moscow

ZAKUSOV, V.V.; ANICHKOV, S.V.; VOLODIN, B.

Psychopharmacology. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.4:80-83 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Direktor Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR (for Zakusov). Zaveduyushchiy otdelom farmakologii Instituta eksperimental'noy demitsiny AMN SSSR (for Anichkov).
(PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY)

ZAKUSOV, V. V.

"Reflexes from the Pulmonary Vessels".

Report presented at the International Conference on Pharmacology,
Prague, 20-23 Aug. 63.

ZAKUSOV, V.V.

Pharmacological aspects influencing cardiac blood circulation.
Vest. AMN SSSR 18 no.1:3-9 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.
(CARDIOVASCULAR RESEARCH) (DRUGS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ZAKUSOV, V.V.; KAVERINA, N.V.; MARKOVA, G.A.; MITROFANOV, V.S.

Effect of pharmacological agents on the development of myocardial
lesions caused by biogenic substances. Kardiologiya 4 no.4:3-11
Jl.Ag ' 64 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Otdel farmakologii Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ZAKUSOV, V.V. (Moskva)

Prevention of myocardial lesions by means of pharmacological substances. Vost. AMN SSSR 20 no.6:52-57 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

ZAKUSOV, V.V.

New psychopharmacological drugs; a review. Farm. i toks. 27 no.2:
107-121 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR, Moskva. Deyst-
vitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.

ZAKUSOV, V.V., prof.

Pharmacological institutions of Australia. Farm. i toks.
28 no.5:635-636 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.

ZAKUSOV, V.V.

Pharmacology and chemistry. Vest. AMN SSSR. no.4:43-51 '64.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ACC NR: AP7004658 SOURCE CODE: UR/0432/66/000/001/0032/0033

AUTHOR: Panasyuk, L. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Zakuta, M. B.; Muzykant, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Contactless pulse-type position transducer

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya upravleniya, no. 1, 1966, 32-33

TOPIC TAGS: control circuit, electromechanic converter, electronic circuit, *contactless position transducer*.

ABSTRACT: A simple and highly reliable contactless position transducer is described. The transducer (see Fig. 1) consists of a movable magnet M with a constant field intensity of approximately 1500 Oe and a fixed toroidal core T_p (dimensions 10 x 2 x 7 mm) made from IM-2 ferrite with rectangular hysteresis loop. The core is magnetized with 5-8-kc semipolar pulses (amplitude, 5-8 amp; rise time 8 a/ μ sec) generated by an RC relaxation oscillator with a switching diode D. The voltage required to switch the diode is 50-70.v. Movement of the magnet changes its magnetic coupling with the toroidal core and produces output pulses in the winding W. Pulse amplitude is proportional to the magnetic coupling between the magnet and the core. Tests revealed the output pulse amplitude to be stable within $\pm 1\%$ for supply voltage variations of $\pm 30\%$ for samples having a spacing of 5 mm between the magnet and the core. The

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.398.694.4.531.4

ACC NR: AP7004658

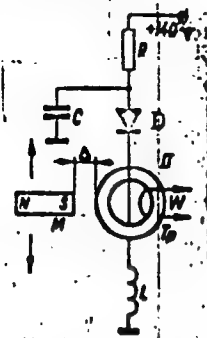


Fig. 1. Transducer schematic diagram

transducer can be used in many control and regulation circuits. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2

L 63665-65 ENT(d)/EED-2/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/CG

ACCESSION NR: AP5016084

UR/0302/65/000/002/0023/0025

681.142.621

AUTHOR: Kryzhanovskiy, O. M. (Doctor of technical sciences); Panasyuk, L. S.
(Candidate of technical sciences); Muzykant, A. M.; Zakuta, M. B.

TITLE: Contactless reversible analog-to-digital converter

SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 2, 1965, 23-25

TOPIC TAGS: analog to digital converter

ABSTRACT: A simple small-size contactless angle-increment-into-pulses converter was developed and tested under actual operating conditions. A dural disk carrying a few ferrite permanent-magnet segments is rotated (by sensor voltage) in the fields of two iron-core coils. The coil inductance changes by 6-10 times when the magnetic segment enters its field; thus, the operation of a number of triggers is controlled. The use of two coils also permits determining the direction of disk rotation. Stable operation within $-60 \pm 100^\circ\text{C}$ of the converter is

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L 63665-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016084

6
claimed. The converter has been in operation for one year in the extremal-control system of a cupola-furnace blast at the Voronezhskel'mash Plant and also in the automatic mixture-charging system of a cupola furnace at the Yaroslavl' Motor Plant. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem lit'ya AN UkrSSR (Institute of Founding Problems, AN UkrSSR)

44
SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

llc
Card 2/2

ZAKUTINA, I.M.

Some data on the use of bactericidal irradiation in the presence of
children. *Pediatrics* 38 no. 3:75-77 Mar '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS) (AIR—MICROBIOLOGY) (CHILDREN—HOSPITAL)

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I.																			
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>Subcutaneous injection of antidotes in acute KCN poisoning. D. I. Zakutinskiy. <i>Farmakol. i Toksikol.</i> 6, No. 4, 8-10(1963).—Of 8 mixed, blinded, one administered subcutaneously to dogs was effective in most cases even of acute KCN poisoning with unusually fatal course. This mixt. was as follows: methylene blue 0.5, NaNO₂ 1.0, metrazole 0.1, glucose 30.0, alc. 33.0 and Ringer soln. 60.0 g.</p> <p>H. L. Williams</p>																			
<p>ASB-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>1ST COLUMN</p>										<p>2ND COLUMN</p>									
<p>3RD COLUMN</p>										<p>4TH COLUMN</p>									

ZAKUTINSKIY, D. I.																									
c A																									
<p>The toxicity of aqueous solutions of thiocyanate. D. I. Zakutinskiy and A. S. Vyshivkina. <i>Farmakol. i Toksikol.</i> 6, No. 5, 51 5(1963). --Sols. of thiocyanate (2.0% KCNS and 1% KHSO₃, or 5.0% KCNS and 2.5% KHSO₃) were found nontoxic in various quantities when applied to the back of the rabbit, to the inner surface of the human forearm for as long as 24 hrs., by insufflation into the conjunctival sac and nostrils of rabbit; or when a sterile soln. was administered over a 60-min. period into the nose, eyes or skin in 1-2ml. quantities daily for 10 days.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">H. L. Williams</p>																									
<p>ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

SENTYURIN, B.S., professor; PRAVDIN, N.S. professor; MOZGOV, Ye.I., professor;
ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I., professor; SANOTSKIY, V.A., professor; DOZORTSEVA,
P.M.; BARAYEVA, M.T.; MITSKIS, A.M.; SAMOYLOVA, Z.T.

Pharmacology and Toxicology Section of the Moscow Society of Physiologists,
Biochemists and Pharmacologists. Farm.i toks. 16 no.2:54-56 Mr-Apr '53.

(MLRA 6:6)

1. VNIKhFI (for Dosortseva). 2. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya (for
Mozgov). 3. Sektsiya farmakologii i toksikologii Moskovskogo obshchestva
fiziologov, biokhimikov i farmakologov.

(Pharmacology--Societies) (Physiology--Societies) (Biochemis-
try--Societies)

ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I., professor.

"Drugs" manual for physicians. M.D.Mashkovskii, Reviewed by
D.I.Zakutinskii. Apt.deio 4 no.4:58-59 J1-Ag '55 (MLRA 8:10)
(DRUGS) (MASHKOVSKII, M.D.)

ZAKUTINSKIY, D. I.

V9091
CERTAIN PECULIARITIES IN THE EFFECTS OF RADIO-
ACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN ORGANISMS. D. I. Zakutinskiy.
Med. Radiol. 1, 68-70 (1956) Jan.-Feb. (In Russian)

LETAVET, A.A., professor, redaktor; KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B., professor, doktor biologicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I., redaktor; SENCHILO, K.K., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Papers on the toxicology of radioactive elements] Materialy po toksikologii radioaktivnykh veshchestv. Pod red. A.A. Letaveta i E.B. Kurliandskoi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry. Pt. 1. [Strontium, cesium, ruthenium, radium] Strontsii, tsezii, rutenii, radon. 1957. 201 p. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Letavet)
(RADIATION--TOXICOLOGY)

ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I. . . .

"Sequelae of the Action of Ionizing Radiation," by Prof D. I.
Zakutinskiy, Meditsinskaya Radiologiya, Vol 2, No 1, Jan/Feb 57,
pp 22-28

The author discusses the sequelae of the action of ionizing radiation as determined by Soviet researchers.

Sequelae of radiation sickness can result from single irradiation with average and large doses of X rays, gamma rays, and neutrons or through chronic action of these factors on the organism. The toxicity and distribution of radioactive elements in an organism depend on their physical and chemical properties.

When small quantities of radioactive substances enter an organism and also after the prolonged action of small doses of roentgen rays, gamma rays, or neutrons, when clinically no disturbances can be observed in the organism, after a prolonged period of time, the reactivity of the organism changes. These changes may appear in connection with various external stimuli, chemical substances, medicines and poisons, physical factors (roentgen irradiation and physiotherapeutic actions), and infectious agents. The change in the reaction of the organism in connection with infectious processes has been demonstrated both clinically and experimentally.

54M.1345

ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I.

Disturbances of vascular permeability have been observed long after exposure to ionizing radiation, even when there were no observable changes in the blood system. The vascular walls become friable, and swelling of the endothelium accompanied by hypoplasia and also a thickening of the subendothelial and muscular layers occur.

The investigations of I. K. Petrovich have shown that long after initial injury all the quantitative indices of the blood composition (red blood cell count, reticulocytes, hemoglobin, platelets, leukocytes) fluctuate within a wide range; most frequently a reduction in the above-mentioned indices to the low range of normal was observed.

Ionizing radiation results in significant changes in the sexual functions. In experimental animals, the estrus cycle is lengthened and disturbed. Significant disturbances were observed in male animals long after they had been exposed to ionizing radiation. Among these survivors, the most marked changes were observed 3-6 months after irradiation. Partial restoration of spermatogenesis occurs at the end of 2 1/2 years.

Investigations of S. P. Voskresenskiy and A. P. Novikova have shown that there is decreased fertility in animals after irradiation.

54M.1345

ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I.

When females are poisoned with radioactive substances, these substances penetrate the placenta and enter the foetus. Among sequelae of radioactive poisoning are tumors of various tissues, as sarcomas, adenomas, cancer of the mammary glands, leukemia, plasmocytoma of the bone marrow, adenoma of the hypophysis, the thymus and thyroid, reticulosarcomatosis, sarcoma of the lymph nodes, the liver, subcutaneous cells, adenoma and cancer of the liver, cancer of the lung, etc.

A sharp drop in the life-span of experimental animals has been observed on chronic poisoning by radioactive substances of low activity. (U)

SUM. 1345

BALABUKHA, Vera Sergeyevna; FRADKIN, Gerts Yefimovich; ZAKUTINSKIY,
D.I., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Accumulation of radioactive elements in the animal organism
and their elimination] Nakoplenie radioaktivnykh elementov
v organizme i ikh vyvedenie. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry,
1958. 182 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Radioisotopes--Physiological effect)

KRAYEVSKIY, N. A., ^{D. I.} ZAKUTINSKIY, D. I., KURLYANDSKAYA, E. B., MOSKALEV, Y. I.,
STRELTSOVA, V. N., BURYKINA, L. N., LITVINOV, N. N. and SOLOV'YEV, Y. N.

"Long-Term Effects Produced by Small Doses of Radioactive Substances in
Chronical Experiment."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic
Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 58.

ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I.

Problem of toxicology of radioactive substances. Med.rad. 3
no.1:3-8 Ja-P '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(ISOTOPES, inj. eff.
review (Rus))

ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I., SELIVANOVA, L.N.

Salts of ethylenedinitrotetraacetic acid and their use.

Med.prom. 12 no.10:48-50 0'58

(MIRA 11:11)

(ACETIC ACID)

(TOXICOLOGY)

21(3)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2492

Zakutinskiy, David Iosifovich, Professor

Voprosy toksikologii radioaktivnykh veshchestv (Problems in the Toxicology of Radioactive Substances) Moscow, Medgiz, 1959. 150 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Ed.: E. B. Kurlyandskaya; Tech. Ed.: M. I. Gaberland.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for doctors and researchers investigating the use of radioactive substances for therapeutic purposes and the effects of radiation on human beings.

COVERAGE: The book treats of general problems in the toxicology of radioactive substances, the effects of radioactive substances on living organisms, conditions which influence the nature of effect of these substances, and clinical aspects and therapy of radiation sickness. Much of the text is devoted to various aftereffects of radiation sickness and the influence of radioactive substances on posterity. The monograph also contains chemical, physical and toxicological data on various elements, including radioactive

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Problems in the Toxicology of (Cont.)

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elements used in medical practice. No personalities are mentioned.
There are 81 references: 35 Soviet, 44 English, and 2 German.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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ZAKUTINSKIY, David Iosifovich, red.

[Late sequelae of damage caused by ionizing radiation; experimental research] Otdalennye posledstviia porazhenii, vyzvannykh vozdeistviem ioniziruiushchei radiatsii; eksperimental'nye issledovaniia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 247 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(RADIATION SICKNESS)

21(a); 17(0)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SCV/2008

ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I.

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 24, Geneva, 1958

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; radiobiologiya i radiatsionnaya meditsina
(Reports of Soviet Scientists; Radiobiology and Radiation Medicine)
Moscow, Izd-vo OIAP, spr. po ispol'sovaniyu atomoy energii pri
Sovetskiy Ministroy SSSR, 1959. 429 p. 8,000 copies printed. (Series:
Vtoraya Mezhdunarodnaya konferentsiya po mirovomu ispol'sovaniyu atomoy energii.
Trudy, tom 5)

General Ed.: A.V. Lebedinskiy, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Medical
Sciences; Ed.: L.S. Shirokova; Tech. Ed.: Ye.I. Nanel'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians, scientists, and engineers
as well as for professors and students at vnaise where radiobiology and
radiation medicine are taught.

COVERAGE: This is Volume 5 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet
scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of
Atomic Energy, held on September 1-17, 1958, in Geneva. Volume 5 contains

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0071/0071

32 reports edited by Candidates of Medical Sciences S.Y. Levinitskiy and V.V.
Sedov. The reports cover problems of the biological effects of ionizing
radiation, future consequences of radiation in small doses, genetic effects
of radiation, treatment of radiation sickness, uses of radioactive isotopes
in medical and biological research, uses of atomic energy for diagnostic
and therapeutic purposes, soil absorption of uranium fission products,
their intake by plants, and their storage in plants and foodstuffs.
References accompany each report.

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Lebedinskiy, A.V., Ye.G. Grigor'ev, and G.G. Demirchoglyan. Biological Effect
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Baryshin, L.S., D.I. Zakutinskiy, N.A. Kravtchik, N.B. Kurlovskaya, N.N. Lat-
vinov, Ye.I. Nanel', A.P. Novikova, Ye.B. Salay'ev, and V.B. Shtal'sberg.
Remote Aftereffects of Injury by Small Doses of Radioactive Substances in
Chronic Exposure (Report No. 2077) 17

Gorionov, P.B. Problem of Pathogenesis of Acute Radiation Sickness in the
Pathophysiological Phase (Report No. 2115) 43

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BURYKINA, L.N.; ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I.; KRAYEVSKIY, N.A.; KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B.; LITVINOV, H.N.;
MOSKALEV, YU.I.; NOVIKOV, A.P.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu. N.; STREL'TSOVA, V.N.

Late sequelae of lesions induced by radioactive substances in small doses
applied in a chronic experiment. Med. rad. 4 no.3:3-6 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(ISOTOPES, effects,

remote seq. of inj. by small doses of radioactive substances
in animals (Rus))

ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I.; ANDREYEVA, O.S.

~~_____~~
Toxicology of uradium compounds. Med. rad. 4 no.4:81-85 Ap '59.
(URANIUM, tox. (MIRA 12:7)
toxicol. of decay prod., review (Rus))

ZAKUTINSKIY, David Iosifovich, prof.; SELIVANOVA, Lidiya Nikolayevna,
kand.biolog.nauk; LANDAU-TYLKINA, S.P., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K.,
tekhn.red.

[Biological evaluation of preparations for use in the prophylaxis
and treatment of radiation sickness] Biologicheskaya otsenka
preparatov dlia profilaktiki i lecheniya luchевой bolezni. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry. 1960. 150 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(RADIATION SICKNESS)

LETAVET, A.A., prof., red.; KURLIANDSKAYA, E.B., prof., doktor biolog.
nauk, red.; ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I., red.; GABERLAND, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Materials on the toxicology of radioactive substances] Materialy
po toksikologii radioaktivnykh veshchestv. Pod red. A.A.Leta-
veta i E.B.Kurliandskoi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry. No.2.
[Radioactive cobalt, sodium, phosphorus, gold] Radioaktivnye
kobal't, natrii, fosfor, zoloto. 1960. 169 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut gigiyeny
truda i profzabolevaniy. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for
Letavet).

(RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES--TOXICOLOGY)

ZAKUTINSKY, D.L.

PHASE I BOOK INFORMATION

1971/1972

Radiation sickness (possibly also known as radiation sickness) is a disease of the human body caused by the action of ionizing radiation on the human body. It is a disease of the human body caused by the action of ionizing radiation on the human body. It is a disease of the human body caused by the action of ionizing radiation on the human body.

6,000 copies printed.

Eds.: A.I. Burdakov, Doctor and A.V. Lebedevskiy, Doctor of Med. Sci.

M.A. Vlasova.

REMARKS: This textbook is intended for students in medical and biological sciences and physicians interested in the applications of radiation in medicine and biology.

COMMENT: This is a handbook on the applications of radiation in medicine and biology.

It contains information on the effects of radiation on the human body, the symptoms of radiation sickness, the methods of diagnosis and treatment, and the results of experimental research on the effects of radiation on the human body. It also contains information on the use of radiation in medicine and biology.

in the USSR. No preconditions are mentioned.

Ch. III. Pathologic Physiology of Radiation Sickness (Burakov, A.I.,

Professor, Corresponding Member, Academy of Medical Sciences, U.S.S.R.)

Types of ionizing radiation and special features of their action.

Regularity patterns in the development of acute radiation sickness.

Causes of death from fatal radiation sickness. Attenuation of acute

radiation sickness.

Causes of death from pathologic

radiation sickness.

The nervous system

The cortex. Higher nervous activity

Vegetative centers. Spinal cord.

Peripheral nervous system.

Ch. IV. Radiation Sickness in Irradiated Animals (Burakov, A.I.,

Professor, Corresponding Member, Academy of Medical Sciences, U.S.S.R.)

Regularity patterns in the course of radiation sickness.

Regularity patterns in the course of radiation sickness.

Regularity patterns in the course of radiation sickness.

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Regularity patterns in the course of radiation sickness.

ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I.; ZHURAVLEV, V.F.

Tritium, the radioactive hydrogen isotope. Med. rad. 5 no.1:
80-83 Ja '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(HYDROGEN---ISOTOPES)

ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I., prof. (Moskva)

Late results of injuries caused by the action of ionizing radiation.
Med. sestra 19 no.12:19-23 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

SELIVANOVA, L.N.; KOSSOVSKAYA, I.I.; SHISHAKOVA, I.A.; ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I., prof.

Toxicity and distribution of finely-dispersed metallic nickel
in the organism. Farm. i toks. 23 no.6:549-557 N-D '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

(NICKEL-TOXICOLOGY)

ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I., prof.

"Radioactive substances in pharmacotherapy" by A.F.Leshchinskii.
Reviewed by D.I.Zakutinskii. Farm.i toks. 23 no.6:559-561 N-D '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

(RADIOISOTOPES--THERAPEUTIC USE)

(LESHCHINSKII, A.F.)

ZAKUTINSKIY, David Iosifovich; PARFENOV, Yuriy Dionisovich;
SELIVANOVA, Lidiya Nikolayevna; LYASS, F.M., red.;
PETROVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Manual on the toxicology of radioactive isotopes] Spravochnik
po toksikologii radioaktivnykh izotopov. Moskva, Medgiz,
1962. 115 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(ISOTOPES—TOXICOLOGY)

ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I., prof. red. [deceased]; LANDAU-TVLAKINA, S.P.; 1963.

[Effect of radioactive substances on the organs. Summary and
progeny] Vliyanie radioaktivnykh veshchestv na polovye funk-
tsii i potomstvo. Moskva, Medg. z, 1963. 210 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

PARFENOV, Yu.D.; YUSUPOV, A.A.; ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I., nauchnyy rukovoditel'
raboty

Passage of Sr^{90} and Ca^{45} through the placenta in rats. Biul. eksp.
biol. i med. 57 no.3:67-70 Mr '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskim.

L 57749-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010368

UR/0205/65/005/002/0318/0318

AUTHOR: Zakutinskiy, D. I.; Nakhil'mitskaya, Z. N.; Petrovich, I. K.

TITLE: Toxicity of tritium oxide

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 318

TOPIC TAGS: rat, mouse, rabbit, tritium, oxide, toxicity, radiation dose, peripheral blood, blood disorder, radioresistance

ABSTRACT: Results of tritium oxide toxicity studies of mice, rats, and rabbits are reported. Animal survival, clinical symptoms, and peripheral blood changes were used as indices. For mice, a subcutaneously administered tritium oxide dose of 1 microcurie/g and higher is absolutely lethal, with death occurring in 11 to 15 days. For mice the LD_{50/15} according to Pershin's formula is 0.45 microcurie/g, and the LD_{50/30} is 0.22 microcurie/g. For rats, a subcutaneously administered dose of 0.5-1.0 microcurie/g is absolutely lethal, with the LD_{50/15} equal to 0.37 microcurie/g. Rats are more resistant to tritium oxide than mice, with equal doses producing death at a later date in rats. A 0.25 microcurie/g dose which kills 50% of the mice in 15 days is nonlethal for rats. For rabbits, a 0.5-1.0 microcurie/g dose is absolutely lethal with death occurring on the 5th or

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010368

6th day, and with 0.25 and 0.04 microcurie/g doses all the rabbits survived. For all animals, peripheral blood changes basically depended on the tritium oxide dose. With large doses (0.5 and 1.0 microcurie/g) the leukocyte count during the first week was reduced to 100-400 cells/mm³ and the lymphocytes disappeared completely during the first day. With smaller doses (0.25 microcurie/g), leukocyte count decrease was less markedly expressed, and the lymphocyte count was characterized by wavelike fluctuations. For lethal doses, no erythrocyte changes were found. For small single doses and fractional doses, significant qualitative changes of red blood cells were observed at remote periods: anisocytosis and erythrocyte polychromatophilia, appearance of erythroblasts, and others. The thrombocyte count was sharply reduced. No conclusions are drawn from these findings. Orig. art. has: None.

ASSOCIATION: None.

SUBMITTED: 09Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ZAKUTINSKIY, I.I., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; NOVIKOV, V.I.,
podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby.

Sandotreated with insecticide for controlling flies. Voen.-med.
zhur. no.7:90 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:11)
(FLIES) (INSECTICIDES)

S/126'60/010/003/005/009/XX
E111/E352


AUTHORS: Grigorov, K.V. and Zakutner, M.Ya.

TITLE: Deformation Texture in Cold Rolling of Low-alloy
Dynamo Steel

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol. 10,
No. 3, pp. 404 - 411

TEXT: In the work reported, texture developed during cold rolling of 0.9% Si dynamo steel was studied. By starting with different thicknesses a wide range of deformations with the same final thickness was produced (maximum deformation was from an initial thickness 110 times the final). Texture was determined by the magnetometric method. Fig. 1 shows the dependence of the normal component of magnetization (in 2200 Oe field) on direction, expressible in terms of harmonic functions. The main characteristics of the development of texture are the amplitudes of the harmonics. Figs. 2, 3 and 4 show various orientations of planes, while Figs. 5 and 6 give the values of the fourth and second amplitude respectively, as a function of the logarithm of relative deformation. The

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Deformation Texture in Cold Rolling of Low-alloy Dynamo Steel

same functions are shown in Figs. 8 and 9, Curve 2 in each case relating to annealed specimens. Finally, the authors calculate the relative volumes of crystallites (grains) having the main orientations. These are plotted in Fig. 10 against the logarithm of relative deformation. The authors with others (Ref. 6), as well as other workers (Refs. 4, 8) have shown that the main factor in formation and development of texture in rolling is the action of external forces and the specific nature of plastic deformation in individual crystallites. The present work has shown that the degree to which the texture appears increases approximately proportionally to the total relative deformation. The main orientation in cold-rolling texture is of the type $\{100\} \langle 011 \rangle$. Over the range of deformations employed no tendency was observed to reach saturation with respect to texture development. The authors suggest that the increase in the degree of texture development can be regarded as a statistical (random) process in which crystallites pass into more stable positions. The general nature of texture

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E111/E352

Deformation Texture in Cold Rolling of Low-alloy Dynamo Steel
development in dynamo steel approximates to that in low-
carbon steel.
There are 11 figures and 10 references: 8 Soviet and
2 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATIONS: Sverdlovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut
(Sverdlovsk Pedagogical Institute)
Sverdlovskiy sel'sko/khozyaystvennyy
institut (Sverdlovsk Agricultural Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1960



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